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FLOOR DEBATE

February 26, 2002 LB 600

way of looking backward, people will conjure up in their mind. That kind of entity never functioned effectively as an economic unit. From the early 1900s, I don't remember if it was '12 or '13, when you start getting back that far my memory gets a bit hazy, they started parity talk, subsidies, to try to make something go which could not go.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: This bill is not really getting at the underlying problems of agriculture in this state. I don't believe any bill that we enact will do that. So we try to adopt stopgap measures, some better than others; some worse than others. This fits into the latter category, and I intend to vote against it. Thank you, Mr. President.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Senator Wehrbein.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Mr. President and members of the body, Senator Coordsen, would you answer a few questions, if I can come up with the right questions?

SENATOR COORDSEN: If...if they're kind and gentle, Senator Wehrbein.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: They are, Senator Coordsen, for somebody that's going to be retiring here.

SENATOR COORDSEN: Fading as we speak.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Do you have cap rates from other states? Do you know what other states use as cap rates, or do they?

SENATOR COORDSEN: The...the...every state, Senator Wehrbein, has a different one. The most predominant figure in current statutes across the states is 8 percent.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: In other states.

SENATOR COORDSEN: Some are higher, recognizing that there are other peculiarities with other system.